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6 March 1947

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY, JOINT LOGISTICS PLANS COMMITTEE**

**Subject: J.I.C. 353, Joint Dictionary of Military  
Terms for Army-Navy Use.**

**Reference: Memo 24 February 1947, same subject,  
from Secy, JIC to Secy, JLPC.**

1. On page one of the enclosure to the reference memorandum under the term "COMBAT INFORMATION CENTER," it was indicated that a new definition would be forwarded as soon as received. The agreed definition is enclosed herewith.

2. In paragraph 3 of the reference memorandum, it was stated that a definition of "INTELLIGENCE PLAN," when agreed to would be forwarded for inclusion in the dictionary. The agreed definition of that term is also enclosed.

**R. U. HIDE  
Secretary**

JCS review(s) completed.

RESTRICTEDPage 50 COMBAT INFORMATION CENTER (Navy usage)

An agency within a ship established to assist command by collection, rapid evaluation, and dissemination of tactical information. A second function may be the controlling of aircraft when authority is so delegated by command. A combat information center is an office charged with the function and responsibility of keeping the commanding officer and higher commands embarked, other control stations, and other units in the task force (group) (unit) informed as to the tactical situation as apparent in CIC, including the location, identity, and movements of all friendly and enemy aircraft, large missiles, surface ships and craft within the air defense area. In addition, when the tactical situation indicates, and the limitations of space and availability of equipment and trained personnel permit, CIC may be called upon to furnish information required to carry out the following functions:

- (a) Control of aircraft in the air defense area, offensive or defensive or both.
- (b) Control of small craft.
- (c) Control of radar countermeasures.
- (d) Target indication.
- (e) Assistance in A.A. coordination.
- (f) Navigation and piloting.
- (g) Assistance in anti-submarine warfare operations.
- (h) Assistance in the control of guided missiles.
- (i) Supervise and/or control radio countermeasures.
- (j) Control of, and/or stationing of, surface or airborne pickets, patrols, or searches.
- (k) Search and rescue coordination.
- (l) Control of tactical deception.

RESTRICTEDPage 144 PLAN, INTELLIGENCE (Army usage)

~~A plan for gathering information. It includes a list of the phases of an operation, the essential elements of information required, an analysis of the required information, a list of the agencies that are to collect the information, the orders for each collecting agency, and the time the information is to be reported. The intelligence plan is the basis of the intelligence annex.~~

A detailed procedure based on the essential elements of information for a specific intelligence requirement and designed to coordinate and direct the activities of the collecting and producing agencies. It may include a list of the phases of an operation, the essential elements of information, an analysis (indications) of the essential elements of information, a list of the agencies that are to collect the information, the facts to be reported on by each collecting agency, and the time and place to which the information is to be reported.

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## Naval Officers definition

Operational information concerns itself with the day-by-day, hour by hour movements of the enemy, knowledge of which a tactical commander must have in order effectively to fight the enemy wherever he may show himself. He must evaluate, instantly, wisely, and effectively, what each bit of information means, put them together and make prompt decisions accordingly.

Intelligence concerns itself with the long-range evaluation of enemy movements, should be done by specialists who have access to a wide number of sources of operational information, from the flow of which they can make broad conclusions affecting the whole field of operations and the whole war.

The one is tactical, the other is strategic. The strategic intelligence expert should not be permitted to interfere in the making of tactical decisions.

Strategic and national policy intelligence is that composite intelligence, interdepartmental in character, which is required by the President and other high officers and staffs to assist them in determining policies with respect to national planning and security, in peace and in war and for the advancement of broad national policy. It is political-economic-military in scope, of common concern to more than one agency, must be objective, and transcend the exclusive competence of any one department.

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